

TENYI, Maria; SZARVAS, Ferenc, KOVATS, Iren; KOVACS, Kalman.

Rising of the serum transaminase activity in kidney damage caused
by hormones or HgCl₂ solution in rats. Acta morph. acad. sci.
Hung. 12 no.4:310-313 '64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egységek II. sz. Belklinikája és I.
sz. Belklinikája.

SZARVAS, Ferenc; KOVACS, Kalman

Study of the effect of serotonin on renal cortical necrosis
caused by hormones. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.2:198-202 Ap'64

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. Belklinikája.

*

VARDO, V.; CSERNAY, L.; BLAHO, Gy.; SZARVAS, F.

A simple method for the simultaneous examination of the blood flow and intestinal absorption in the isolated loop of the small intestine in dogs. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.4:370-375 Ag '64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I sz. Belklinikája.

FARESEN, I.; SZARVAS, F.; TOTH, I.; DAVID, M.A.; JULESZ, M.

Pregnenetriol studies in ~~hirsutism~~ and other endocrine diseases.
Acta. med. Acad. sci. Hung. 20 no.3:327. 338 '64.

1. First Department of Medicine, University Medical School,
Szeged.

JULESZ, M.; TIBOLDI, T.; SZAIMA, J.; LASZLO, Ilona; KOVACS, K.; SZARVAS, F.;
BALAZS, V.; FROHLICH, Margit; TOTH, I.

Effect of thyrotropic hormone on granulation tissue. Acta physiol.
acad. sci. Hung. 25 no.1:71-81 '64.

1. First Department of Medicine and Department of Ophthalmology,
University Medical School, Szeged.

FAREDIN, Imre, dr.; SZARVAS, Ferenc, dr.; TOTH, Istvan, dr.; DAVID,
Margit, dr.; JULESZ, Miklos, dr.

Pregnanetriol tests in hirsutism and other endocrine diseases.
Orv. hetil. 106 no.13:585-590 28 Mr '65

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belgyógyászati Klinika
(igazgató: Julesz, Miklos, dr.)

BILICZKI, Ferenc, dr.; SZARVAS, Ferenc, dr.; DAVID, Margit, dr.; KOVACS,
Kalman, dr.

Fertility in eunuchoidism. Orv. hetil. 106 no.27:1279-1281
4 JI.'65.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika (igazgató:
Julesz, Miklos, dr.).

HUNGARY

SZARVAS, Ferenc, BILICZKI, Ferenc, and HORVATH, Eva, Clinic of Internal Medicine No 1 (I. sz. Belgyogyaszati Klinika) and Institute of Pathological Anatomy (Korbonctani Intezet) of the College of Medicine (Orvostudományi Egyetem), Szeged.

"Adenomatoid Leydig-Cell Hyperplasia in Rats After Subtotal Orchidectomy"

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol 18, No 6, 1966; pp 635-639.

Abstract: Authors describe a surgical procedure which they call "subtotal orchidectomy" by which the adenomatoid hyperplasia of the Leydig cells may be brought about in the testicle stumps of operated rats. The phenomenon cannot be enhanced by means of a preparation having an exogenic ICSH effect, and cannot be induced in intact testicles and in testicles of semi-castrated animals which have remained intact. The increased steroid-3- β -ol.-dehydrogenase activity of the hyperplastic regions points to an intensive steroid synthesis. The proliferation of the Leydig cells following subtotal orchidectomy is considered primarily a compensatory phenomenon attributable to the increased gonadotrophic activity of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis. 13 References, mainly Western. Manuscript received 11 Jan 66.

1/1

(Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belgyogyaszati Klinika es Rontgen-Klinika).

"Diabetes Insipidus Accompanied by Pulmonary Changes."

Abstract: Ujlet, Vol 107, No 45, 6 Nov 66, pages 2140-2142.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001654410018-1"

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Two cases are reported. In one of them, progressive pulmonary dystrophy was accompanied by diabetes insipidus; in the other case, Hand-Schüller-Christian's disease was accompanied by diabetes insipidus and, later, by pulmonary tuberculosis. 3 Hungarian, 10 Western references.

2473
1/1

SZARVAS I. dr

NEMETH, Tibor, dr.; CZIFFER, Gyorgy, dr.; SZARVAS, Ilona, dr.

Fate of patients discharged from the hospital with positive
tuberculous reaction in sputum. Tuberk. kerdesei 7 no.3:38-40
June 54.

1. Az Allami Koranyi Tudobeteggyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos:
Dessauer Pal dr.)

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY,

progn. in patients discharged from hosp. with positive
reaction in sputum)

UNGAR, Imre, dr.,; KESZLER, Pal, dr.,; SZARVAS, Ilona, dr.

Pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchiectasis consecutive to
bilateral pulmonary resection. Tuberk. kerdesei 8 no.2:53-56
Apr 55.

1. Az Orszagos Tuberkulozis Intezet (igazgato: Sebok Lorand dr.)
es a Sebesztovabbkepzo Klinika (igazgato: Littmann Imre dr.)
kozlemeny.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY,
postop.)

(BRONCHIECTASIS,
postop.)

HUNGARY

BARASZ, Zoltan, Dr, SZARVAS, Ilona, Dr, UNGAR, Imre, Dr; National Koranyi Tuberculosis Institute, Department of Surgery (Orszagos Koranyi TBC Intezet, Sebeszeti Osztaly).

"Early Diagnosis and Operability of Carcinoma of the Lung."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 32, 11 Aug 1963, pages 1506-1510.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] For the surgical treatment and prognosis of lung cancer the most important factor is the time of the operation. Successful surgery can be expected if X-ray is the only indication for the disease and no other symptoms are yet manifested. In the interest of radical surgery, prolonged examinations for the definite diagnosis of cancer must be foregone in order to insure rapid surgical treatment. If the X-ray gives a strong indication for carcinoma, thoracotomy is definitely indicated. All other tests would only support the suspicion of cancer or its diagnosis, but can not exclude it. X-Ray is the basic tool which indicates the need for thoracotomy, but is not always suited for prognostic deductions. Tests before surgery can not definitely determine the operability of the tumor. This is an additional argument for the more extensive use of thoracotomy. The justification for palliative surgery is enhanced by the fact that the life of the patient is prolonged 1.5-2 years by it, even in cases where recovery is impossible. 11 Hungarian, 20 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

UNGAR, Imre, Dr, BARASZ, Zoltan, Dr, SCHERER, Eva, Dr, SZARVAS, Ilona, Dr:
National Koranyi Institute for Tb (director: BOSZORMENYI, Miklos, Dr, sci-
entific director: FOLDES, Istvan, Dr) (Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet).

"Late Results of Resections Performed Because of Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 108, No 10, 5 Mar 67, pages 433-436.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] 1) The late surgical results of 305 patients from Budapest have been examined who underwent surgery at the Institute between 1955-57. The follow-up was successful insofar as it involved 95 per cent of the patients. 2) The condition of every patient was evaluated in detail including X-ray, bacteriological and functional studies. 3) At the time of the examination, 87 per cent of the patients were free of symptoms and complaints, 5 per cent were ill and 24 of them (8 per cent) had died. Of these, 11 died of some unrelated disease. 4) Of those who recovered, 249 (85 per cent of the cases) are employed. 5) The therapeutic results are dependent on the original condition of the patients, the X-ray morphological changes and the bacteriological findings. 6) Of prognostic importance from the aspect of late therapeutic results is the immediate postoperative course since favorable late results can be expected in only about 60 per cent of the cases which had severe complications while lasting success can be expected in about 90 per cent of the cases free of complications. 7) The conclusions reached by the analysis of the above patient material are applicable
1/2

L 7863-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 DD

ACC NR: AT5028036

SOURCE CODE: HU/2501/65/016/001/0043/0049

AUTHOR: Marek, Nandor (Szeged); Sipos, Maria (Szeged); Stur, Judit k. (Szeged); Szarvas, Janos (Szeged); Kramli, A. (Head, Szeged)

ORG: Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University, Szeged

37
BH

TITLE: Continuous culturing of algae in artificial illumination

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta biologica, v. 16, no. 1, 1965, 43-49

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthesis, algae, chlorella

ABSTRACT: A method for continuous cultivation of algae is described; this method can produce algae in sufficient quantities to inoculate larger culturing units. A diagram of the apparatus, which is based on the light-utilizing properties of the algae (Chlorella in these experiments) and on the theoretical principles of continuous cultivation, is given in the original article. Experiments showed that this system is self-regulatory in a certain light-intensity range: its productivity per unit volume of suspension remains constant at a rate of inflow of the medium between certain limits. The computed cell concentration values at different renewal periods must be taken as limits since the values obtained deviate approximately 10% from theoretical values. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 12 formulas. [JS]

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM DATE: 20Jul64/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4147

Card 1/1

L 23896-66 SCTR DD

ACC NRG A16011827

SOURCE CODE: HU/2501/66/016/004/0319/0325

AUTHOR: Marek, Nandor (Szeged); Sipos, Maria (Szeged); Stur, Judit K. (Szeged); Szarvas, Janos (Szeged); Kramli, Andras (Szeged)

ORG: Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University, Szeged/headed by A. Kramli/

TITLE: Studies on the redox potential in algal cultures

36
B+1

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta biologica, v. 16, no.4, 1966, 319-325

TOPIC TAGS: algae, redox potential, oxygen tension, plant growth

ABSTRACT: Redox potential (RP) measurements were carried out in algal cultures to investigate the influence of the daily periodicity of light and darkness on changes in RP values and to establish the relationship between RP and growth curves. It was found that RP values are subject to regular daily changes, and are higher and lower in light and darkness, respectively. The difference between the maximum and minimum values varies greatly depending on whether the cultures are grown in inorganic media or in those containing organic hydrocarbons. It is assumed that this might be caused by differing oxygen tensions due to difference in photosynthetic oxygen production in the various media. The regular relationship between daily RP maximum values and growth rate

Card 1/2

L 23896-66

ACC NR: AT6011827

of cultures is also discussed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures [Author's
abstract] [KS] 0

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006/

Card 2/2

BK

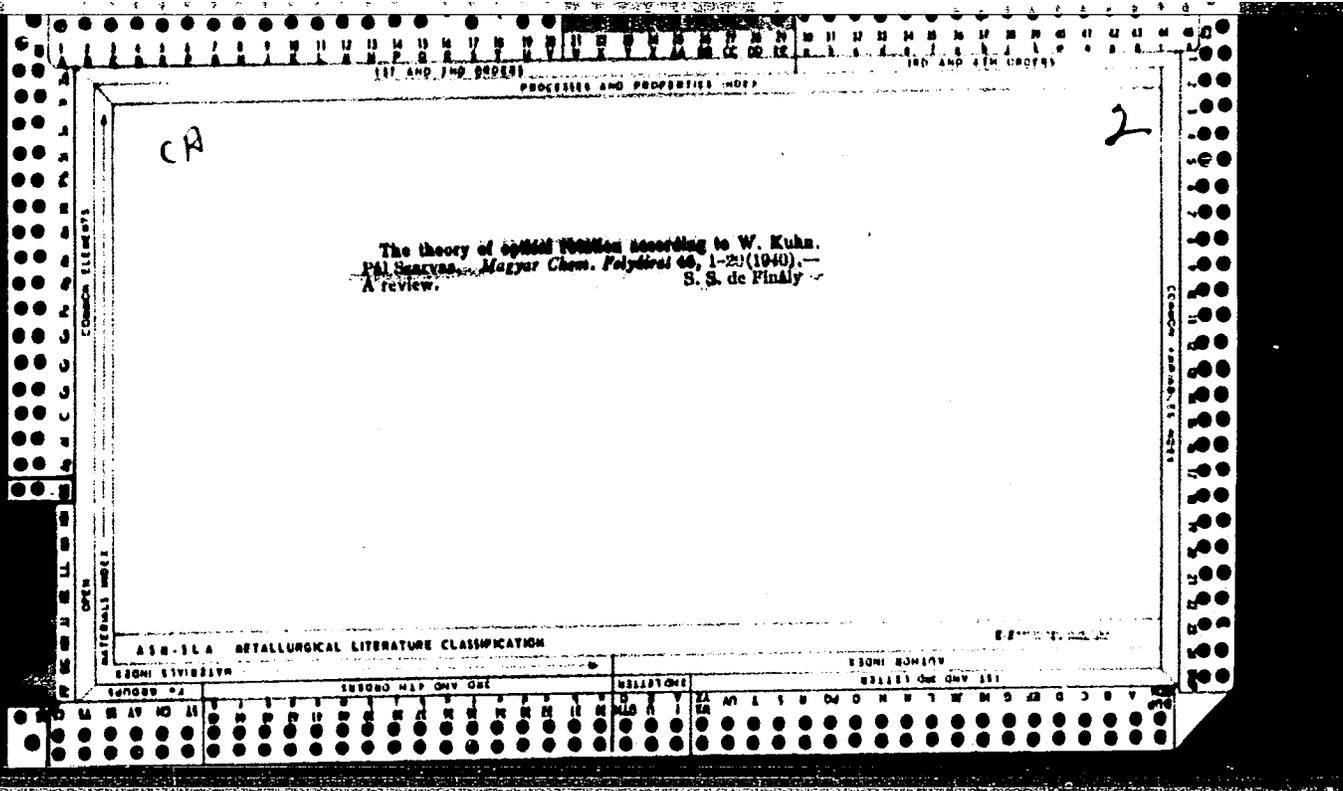
3

CA

The Raman effect from chemical points of view
Pal Naray. *Magyar Chem. Folyoirat* 41, 95 (1945)
A general summary of the theory of the effect based on
publications of K. W. F. Kohlrausch, A. Suckal, etc.
S. S. de Finely

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA 11a

Spectroscopic investigation of the N-protein in muscle.
 M. Gerendás, P. Szaryas, and A. G. Matoltsy. *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 1, 121-3(1948).—Chopped rabbit muscles were treated with Weber's soln. and with KI soln. to ext. the positively birefringent contractile proteins myosin and actin. Q stripes lost their positive double refraction, while J bands became negatively birefringent. The N-protein (preceding abstr.) was dissolved. The protein content of this soln. was 1 mg/ml. In the spectrum of this soln. a max. was obtained at 2630 Å. (characteristic of absorption of nucleic bases) and at 2800 Å., a peak characteristic of the presence of proteins. Muscles, therefore, are assumed to contain bound nucleotides. I. F.

ASAC LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

CA

2

Dispersion of rotatory power and effect of solvent. Pál Szarvas and Gabriella Németh (Univ. Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 30, 43-7(1950).—The investigation of rotation dispersion of *d*-tartaric acid in MeOH, EtOH, PrOH, iso-BuOH, dioxane, water, and mixts. of H₂O-EtOH and H₂O-dioxane in the interval 680-250 mμ, by means of a Kuhn quartz polarimeter or a Zeiss spectrograph, and in the visible region by a Schmidt-Haensch polarimeter, generally affirmed the theory of the effect of solvents proposed by Heckmann and Marks (*C.A.* 34, 7879⁴). The rotation dispersion curve of *d*-tartaric acid in an ideal dipole-free solvent was constructed by extrapolating the exper. data. This curve was nearly normal in the interval 680-250 mμ, and in the visible region seemed to correspond fully to the neg. rotation values. This proves that the abnormalities of the rotation dispersion curve of tartaric acid observed in certain solvents are exclusively due to the dipole effect of the solvent. István Pintér

1951.

SZARVAS, PAL

HUNG.

Catalytic micromethod for Ti(IV) identification. PAL Szarvas and Gyula Almásy, Magyar Tudományok Akad. Közleményei 3, 409-11 (1953).—The reduction of the Na salt of 3-alizarinsulfonic acid with nascent H is markedly catalyzed by Ti(IV) even in small amts. The presence of >0.5 γ of Ti(IV) results in a green soln. For example, if 2 ml. of a test soln. is mixed with 1 ml. of 1:1 HCl, 1 ml. of satd. (NH₄)₂C₂O₄, 0.5 ml. of EtOH, 3 drops of 0.5% soln. of Na alizarinsulfonate, and a small amt. of Zn, the soln. turns green immediately when Ti(IV) concn. is high and in 5-10 min. when Ti(IV) concn. is low. Identification limit is 0.5 γ of Ti(IV), and concn. limit is 1:4,000,000. The following ions do not interfere even when they exceed Ti(IV) concn. 2000-3000 fold: ferrous, ferric, Zn, Al, manganous, cupric, As⁺⁺⁺, As⁺, Sb⁺⁺⁺, Sb⁺, Sn⁺⁺, Sn⁺, Co⁺⁺, Ni⁺⁺, Cd⁺⁺, Bi⁺⁺⁺, Pt⁺⁺, Ca, Sr, Ba, Mg, chloride, bromide, iodide, sulfate, phosphate, chlorate, sulfite, iodate, thiocyanate, nitrate, phosphite, borate, and acetate. If ferric ion concn. is high (8000-10,000 times Ti(IV) concn.) it is first reduced with Zn in HCl soln. and then subjected to the above test. Generally the only interfering ions are: Mo⁶⁺, W⁶⁺, V⁵⁺, and Cr⁺⁺⁺.

A. Illis

SZARVAS, PAL.

HUNC.

3

Colorimetric determination of Ti(IV) with phosphite separation. Gyula Almásy and Pál Szarvas. Magyar Tudományos Akad. Kém. Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei 3, 413-18 (1953).—The H_2O_2 method for the colorimetric detn. of Ti is modified to eliminate interfering ions such as, Fe^{++} , Ni, Co, Cu, Mn, Cr, Zn, Mg, and Al. Ti is sepd. from these ions by pptn. in HCl soln. (pH 0-1) as $Ti_2(PO_4)_3$ and then dissolved in HCl + H_2O_2 soln. for photometric measurements. Prior to pptn., Fe^{+++} ions are reduced with KI and the I is decolorized with $Na_2S_2O_3$. If Sn is present it is sepd. with excess NaOH and the Ti ppt. is dissolved in dil. HCl. The detn. is as follows: Place 10 ml. of HCl soln. (pH > 0) contg. 2-20 mg. of TiO_2 in a 20-25 ml. centrifuge tube and add 3 ml. of H_3PO_4 soln. (prepd. fresh from 90 ml. of distd. H_2O and 10 ml. of FCl_3). Stir the mixt. and allow it to settle for 20 min. Centrifuge and discard the supernatant soln. Repulp the ppt. and centrifuge it twice with 5 ml. of wash soln. (prepd. from 90 ml. of distd. H_2O and 10 ml. of H_3PO_4 soln.) and once with distd. H_2O . Finally, dissolve the ppt. in a soln. contg. a few ml. of distd. H_2O , 5 ml. of 6N HCl, and 3 ml. of 1:2 H_2O_2 . Transfer the soln. to a 100-ml. volumetric flask, add 9 ml. of 6N HCl, and bring the soln. to the mark. The usual photometric measurement is made on a suitable instrument.

A. 1116

MS 804

SZARVAS, P.

"Improving the training of chemists in the university." p. 74. (Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1953, Budapest)

"Dispatcher service in the chemical industry; an account of the panel organized by the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Hungarian Chemical Society on Nov. 29, 1952." p. 77. (Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, Feb. 1954, Unclassified

SZARVAS, Pal; LANTOS, Janosne

Testing the applicability of cacotheline as indicator in stannometry.
Magy kem folyoir 65 no.4:145-148 Ap '54.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szervetlen és Analitikai
Kémiai Intézete, Debrecen.

SZARVAI, PÁL

Colorimetric determination of minute amounts of titanium (IV) in the presence of great quantities of iron. III. Pál Szarvai and Béla Csizsár (L. Kossuth Univ., Debrecen, Hungary). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 61, 60-4 (1955). — Identical aliquots are transferred into 25-ml. measuring flasks (samples should be 2.0N in respect to H₂SO₄ and should contain about 3-100 mg./ml. of Ti(IV) and 0-10 mg./ml. of Fe(III)). One flask is treated with 3 ml. of 1% soln. of iron, shaken, 5 ml. of a 0.05M soln. of complexon III, 10 ml. of 1.0M NaOAc added, complemented with water. To the other flask, only complexon III and NaOAc is added and made up to vol. The two liquids are measured against each other in a Pulfrich photometer by using 1-cm. cuvette and filter S 42. Extinctions read are independent of the concn. of iron(III), being solely a function of the concn. of Ti(IV) ions. The optimal pI_H of the detn. is 5.8.

István Fiuály

①

SZARVAS, PAL.

HUNGARY/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46229

Author : Pal Szarvas, Eva Kukri

Inst : Debrecen University.

Title : Study of Isopolyacids. Report I. Ultraviolet Absorption Spectra of Tungstates.

Orig Pub : Acta Univ. debrecen., 1956, (1957), 3, No 2, 79-87

Abstract : The ultraviolet absorption spectra of 0.1 M Na₂WO₄ solution at various pH of the medium (from 2.3 to 11.5) were studied. It was found that the absorption maximum shifts to the long-wave side with the pH drop; the magnitude of that shift indicates the formation of hexaparatungstate (at pH = 8.5 to 6). The character of the absorption curves obtained at lower pH-s does not exclude the formation of other higher polymers in a strongly acid medium.

Card 1/1

SZARVAS PAL

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24799

CIA-RDP86-00513R001654410018-1"

Author : Szarvas Pal, Balogh Tiborne

Inst : Debrecen University

Title : Separation and Determination of Divalent and Trivalent Iron Ions by the Method of Paper Chromatography.

Orig Pub : Acta Univ. debrecen., 1956 (1957), 3, No 2, 89-93

Abstract : On a filter paper are placed 0.01 ml. of the solution being analyzed (diameter of the spot about 5 mm), the paper is placed in a special chamber containing an atmosphere of CO₂, and chromatography is performed with the use of a suitable solvent. About ten different solvent mixtures were studied. The best was found to be a mixture (1:1) of n-butyl alcohol and 2 N HNO₃, containing 1% acetylacetone (I). On use of this solvent, due to the formation

Card 1/2

9

SZARVAS, PAL

Hungary/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions, G-1

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61797

Author: Szarvas, Pal; Balogh, Tiborne; Toth, Bela

Institution: None

Title: Use of Nicotine in Separation of Heavy Metal Ions by the Paper Chromatography Method

Original

Periodical: Nikotin alkalmazasa egyes nehézfém-ionok papirkromatografias elvalasztasanal, Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1956, 62, No 2, 68-71; Hungarian; German resumé

Abstract: In separation of Fe^{3+} , Cu^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} and Ti^{4+} use is made, as the spraying agent, of nicotine in the presence of NH_4SCN or $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$. As developing agent served a mixture acetone-HCl- H_2O (85:10:5). The method is suitable for semi-quantitative determination of Cu^{2+} , Co^{2+} and Ni^{2+} on the chromatogram.

Card 1/1

SZARVAS

341. Rutin as an inorganic analytical reagent. I
 P. Szarvas, Z. Javabin and E. Dede. *Anal. Inorg. and Anal. Chem., Kossuth Lajos Sci. Univ. Debrecen, Hungary. Magyar Kém. Foly.* 1957, 63 (4-6), 151-162. Rutin gives colour reactions with many cations. Small amounts of Fe^{2+} in alkaline medium give a reddish-brown colour and Fe^{3+} in acid medium, in the presence of persulphate, gives a brownish green colour. V^{5+} in pH 6 to 8 and V^{4+} in H_2SO_4 solutions give an orange-red colour. The sensitivity of these reactions is 0.8 to 200 μg of metal per ml. The colour reactions can be made largely specific for the various ions by a suitable choice of buffer, pH, complexing agent and order of mixing the reagents, etc. Some of these reactions may be used for the direct spectrophotometric determination. A. 1287

7 102

11 102

SZARVAS, Pál

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E2c

The reaction of Ti^{++} with ascorbic acid in the presence of Fe^{+++} and dehydroascorbic acid. Pál Szarvas and Arthur Gergely (Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szervetlen és Analitikai Kémiai Intézete, Debrecen, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 63, 316-19(1957)(English summary).—The absorption spectrum of the Ti^{++} and ascorbic acid (I) complex, and the effect of Fe^{+++} and dehydroascorbic acid (II) on this complex was investigated. The measurements were carried out at pH 4.5. Spectrophotometric data indicate that Fe^{+++} oxidizes I to II, and further to 2,3-diketogulonic acid (III). Ti^{++} forms a colorless complex with II, which is more stable than the Ti^{++} -I complex. Ti^{++} results in a color reaction with III. The presence of Fe^{+++} does not effect the reaction between Ti^{++} and I. Dennis Farkas

6
2/10/57
2

RP
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JH JH

SZARVAS, Pal; MACZAY, Lajos; GERGELY, Arthur

Polarographic determination of Ti(IV) in orthophosphoric basic electrolyte in the presence of foreign ions. *Magy kem folyoir* 65 no.2:69-72 F '59.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szervetlen és Analitikai Kémiai Intézete, Debrecen.

COUNTRY : HUNGARY E
 CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry. General Problems
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 811
 AUTHOR : Szarvas, P.; Lantos, J.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Studies on the Possibility of Application of Cacotheline as an Indicator in Stannometry
 ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1959, 65, No 4, 145-148
 ABSTRACT : The possibility of the application of cacotheline (C) as a universal and sensitive indicator in stannometry (titration with bivalent Sn) was established. Upon the addition of Sn^{+2} , the yellow color of C changes into a violet one. Examples of the stannometrical determination of Fe^{+3} , $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{-2}$, VO_3^- , $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})^{-3}$, Ce^{+4} , IO_3^- and I_2 with the use of C are described. Conc. HCl is added to the analyzed solution,
 CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY : E
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 811
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : titrating with diphenylamine, the content of $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{-2}$ or VO_3^- is found, then the solution is heated to 70° and titrated with C (the content of Fe^{+3} is found). In the first case the titration is not impeded by Ti^{+4} , Co^{+2} and Ni^{+2} , and therefore the method may be used in the analysis of chrome steels.-- I. Krishtofori
 cont'd
 CARD: 3/3

SZARVAS, Pal; BALOGH, Tiborne; MACZAY, Lajos

A new device for investigating oxygen-free gaseous space in paper chromatography. *Magy kem folyoir* 66 no. 4:137-139 Ap'60.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szervetlen és Analitikai Kémiai Intézete, Debrecen.

44864

S/081/62/000/024/028/073
B193/B186

55600

AUTHORS:

Szarvas, Pál, Balogh, Kelemen, Jóna, Jarabín, Zoltán

TITLE:

Employment of ruthene in the chromatography of inorganic compounds

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 219-220, abstract 24D27 (Acta Univ. debrecen., v. 7, no. 2, 1961 (1962), 119-124 [Hung.] summary in Ger.)

TEXT: The reactions of 19 cations with rutin (I) on paper were investigated. The paper was impregnated with a 0.5% solution of I. The stain colours in visible and UV light are indicated as well as the minimum to be determined. The utility of these reactions for paper chromatography is investigated, both using paper treated beforehand with I and relying on subsequent detection by a solution of I. The first method is often applicable and yields a more marked separation. The best solvents proved to be methanol and ethanol, acidified by HCl (50 ml solvent + 5 ml 1 N HCl). The separation of the following triple systems is shown to be possible: Fe³⁺ - Ti⁴⁺

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

SCHNEER, Anna, a kémiai tudományok kandidátusa (Budapest); PROSZT, János;
PUNGOR, Erno, a kémiai tudományok doktora (Budapest); SZARVAS, Pál,
a kémiai tudományok kandidátusa

An account of the 1959 work of the Committee of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Kem tud közl MTA 15 no.3:375-395 '61.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Szervetlen és Analitikai Kémiai Bizottság, Budapest (for Schneer) 2. Szerkesztőbizottsági tag, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Kémiai Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei and lev. tag (for Prosz) 3. Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Szervetlen Kémiai Tanszék, Budapest (for Pungor)

(Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
(Hungary—Chemistry, Inorganic)

SZARVAS, Pal

"Gravimetric methods of chemical analysis" by László Erdely. Reviewed
by Pal Szarvas. Magyar Folyóirat 67 no.11:507 N '61.

SZARVAS, Pal

"Practical guide to general and inorganic chemistry" by Bela
Lengyel. Reviewed by Pal Szarvas. Kem tud kozl MTA 18 no.2:
339-341 '62.

CSISZAR, Bela; HALMOS, Miklos; BECK, Mihaly; SZARVAS, Pal

Examination of complex forming characteristics of oxycarbonic acids.
Pt.1. Magy kem folyoir 70 no.5:214-216 My '64.

1. Chair of Inorganic and Analytic Chemistry, Lajos Kossuth
University, Debrecen, Reaction Kinetics Research Group of the
Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Chair of Organic Chemistry, Attila
Jozsef University, Szeged.

BECK, Mihaly; CSISZAR, Bela; SZARVAS, Pal

Examination of complex forming characteristics of oxycarbonic acids.Pt.2. Magy kem folyoir 70 no.5:217-219 My '64.

1. Chair of Inorganic and Analytic Chemistry, Lajos Kossuth University, Debrecen and Reaction Kinetics Research Group, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged.

GERGELY, Artur; SZARVAS, Pal; MACZAY, Lajos

D-glucosaminic acid Cu (II) complexes. Pt.1. Magyar folyoir
70 no. 6:235-242 Je '64.

1. Institute of Inorganic and Analytic Chemistry, Lajos
Kossuth University, Debrecen.

L 63747-65 ENP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5021740

HR/2502/64/041/01-/0043/0058

AUTHOR: Korondan, Iren(Debrecen); Szarvas, Pal(Sarvas, P.)(Doctor, Professor)
(Debrecen)

20
17
541

TITLE: Presumed complex-forming ability of parafuchsine hexaacetic acid

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 41, no. 1-2, 1964, 43-58

TOPIC TAGS: acetic acid, polarography, photometry

ABSTRACT: [German article] An attempt was made to detect the presence of parafuchsine hexaacetic acid - metal complexes by means of polarographic, conductometric, photometric, and pH-metric techniques. No evidence was found to prove the existence of Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , Tl^+ , or Tl^{4+} complexes. It was not possible to explain the reason for the absence of complex formation which was expected on the basis of the compound's structure and which was contrary to the assumption...

1956, p. 405
Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 11 graphs.
Card 1/2

L 63747-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5021740

ASSOCIATION: Institut für Anorganische und Analytische Chemie der L. Kossuth
Universität, Debrecen (Institute for Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry at Lajos
Kossuth Scientific University)

SUBMITTED: 05May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

JPRS

L 45349-50 EWI(j) RM

ACC NR: AT6033613

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/043/002/0203/0218

AUTHOR: Gergely, Arthur--Gergel', A. (Debrecen); Szarvas, Pal--Sarvash, P. (Doctor; Professor; Debrecen) 37
35
BTORG: Institute of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Kossuth Lajos University, Debrecen (Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem, Szervetlen és Analitikai Kémiai Intézet)TITLE: Copper(II) complexes of d-glucosaminic acid II

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 2, 1965, 203-218

TOPIC TAGS: complex molecule, organocopper compound, spectrophotometric analysis, polarographic analysis, equilibrium

ABSTRACT: It was established by spectrophotometric and polarographic investigations that, depending on various factors such as the relative concentrations of Cu(II) and d-glucosaminic acid (H_4G), pH and the alkalinity of the solution, mononuclear and polynuclear complexes are formed. With Cu(II)- H_4G ratios of 1 : 0.5 and 1 : 1, polynuclear complexes are formed at pH 9 and 12, respectively; the composition and equilibrium conditions of complex formation were not determined. At ratios of 1 : 10 or higher and from pH 9 upward, a new equilibrium is set up and the alcoholic hydroxyl groups also participate in the complex formation. Spectrophotometric, polarographic and extraction methods have shown that a Cu(II)- H_4G complex in 1 : 2 ratio is produced at pH between 11.4 and 12.4. It was shown by ion migration that this complex has an anionic character. According to polarographic measurements,

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L 45349-66

ACC NR: AT6033613

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two hydroxide ions are also involved in the formation of this complex. The groups in coordination with the Cu(II) ions are the oxygen atoms of the alcoholic hydroxyl groups and not the hydroxide ions, however. Polarography gave $6.61 \cdot 10^5$ as equilibrium constant value and the value arrived at by calculations based on the extraction experiments was of the same order of magnitude. This complex is more stable than the copper(II)-gluconic acid complex of similar composition. Because of the decrease in the value of i_d at molar ratios of Cu(II) : H₄G higher than 1 : 10 and at higher alkali concentrations, one may conclude that polynuclear complexes are formed under such conditions. A. Gergely thanks Professor I. V. Pyatnitski (Faculty of Chemistry, Shevchenko University, Kiev, SSSR) for his cooperation in the application of the extraction method. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 14 formulas and 2 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 05Jun64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 024

Card 2/2 LC

L 38653-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) DS/JD/JG/RM

ACC NR: AP6027649

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/004/0152/0158

AUTHOR: Brucher, Erno; Szarvas, Pal

ORG: Department for Inorganic Chemistry, Kossuth Lajos Scientific University, Debrecen (Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szervetlen-Kémiai Tanszéke)

TITLE: Investigation of the ammonium lactate - ion exchange separation process for trace quantities of rare earth metals

SOURCE: Magyar kémiai folyóirat, no. 4, 1966, 152-158

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth metal, trace analysis, chemical separation, ion exchange resin, chemical stability

ABSTRACT: The most important ion-exchange reaction in the separation of rare earth metals on a cationic ion-exchange resin is the formation of a lanthane-rare earth complex ion. At relatively low eluent flow rates the diffusion rate is determined by the Nernst equation. The stability constants of the intermediate and ultimate reaction products determine solely the exchange process in this flow rate range. The formation of the lactate complexes is generally accompanied by a dropwise change in the charge-phase number. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 12 formulas, and 2 tables.

[JPRS: 36,464]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 26Jul65 / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 002

OTH REF: 020

Card 1/1

MLINKO, Sandor (Budapest, II., Pusztaszeri ut 59/67); SZARVAS, Tibor (Budapest, XII., Konkoly Thege ut)

Gas analysis of ^{14}C -carbon in the form of methane. Acta chimica Hung 33 no.1:107-120 '62.

1. Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, and Isotope Research Group of the Factory of Chemical Reagents "Reanal", Budapest.

TUROCZI, Ferenc, dr.; SZEKELY, Lajos, dr.; SZARVAS, Zoltan, dr.

Manual intrauterine palpitation following delivery. Magy. noorv.
lap. 26 no.3:138-147 My '63.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Női Klinikájának
közleménye (igazgató: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanár).
(PLACENTA) (HEMORRHAGE, POSTPARTUM) (DELIVERY)
(ANTIBIOTICS) (PUERPERAL INFECTION) (STATISTICS)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION) (LABOR)

SZARVASY, Gyorgy; SCHEDA, Vilmos

Telangiectasic ataxia, Louis-Bar syndrome. Szemészet 98 no.1:23-28
Mr '61.

1. A gyongyosi Bugat Pal korhaz (Igazgato: Fejes Istvan) szemészeti
(Foorvos: Szarvasy Gyorgy) es ferfi ideg-elmeosztalyanak (Foorvos:
Rath A. Zoltan) kozlemenye.

(ATAXIA compl) (TELANGIECTASIS compl)

SZARVASY, Gyorgy; NAGY, Gyorgy

On the ophthalmological manifestations of the Pelger-Huet anomaly of the leukocytes. Szemeszet 100 no.3:170-177 S '63.

1. A gyongyosi Bugat Pal Korház (igazgato: Fejes Istvan) szemészeti es korbonctani osztalya.

(PELGER-HUET ANOMALY) (EYE MANIFESTATIONS)
(GENETICS, HUMAN)

SZARY, Henryk

Posts for instruction and measuring purposes of the Laboratory
of the Chair of Mining Machinery. Gornictwo Gliwice no.7:119-
129 '63.

HOLAN, T. conf.; DUMITRESCU, Gr.dr.; FARCASANU, M., GHERMAN, C., fiz.;
SZASZ, A.dr.

New data on the clinical diagnosis and therapy of hyperfunctioning thyroid adenoma. Med. intern. 16 no.2:153-161 F'64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Sectia de medicina nucleara Cluj,
(director: conf.T.Holan).

*

SZASZ, Ferenc

Contribution to topological algebra and the rings. Pt. 2. Mat lapok
14 no. 1/2: 74-87 '63.

SZASZ, F.

Rings with minimal condition for chief right ideals. Pt.3.
Acta mat Hung 14 no.3/4:447-461 '63.

1. Mathematisches Forschungsinstitut der Ungarischen Akademie
der Wissenschaften, Budapest. Vorgelegt von L.Redei.

SZARY, Stanislaw; POSZUMSKI, Dominik

Obesity following PAS and isoniazid therapy. Polski tygod. lek.
11 no.21:946-948 21 May 56.

1. Z Oddziału Gruzliczego Szpitala Miejskiego w Piotrkowie Tryb.;
ordynator: dr. St. Szary; dyrektor: dr. A. Klonecki. Szpital
Miejski, Piotrkow Trybunalski.

(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, injurious effects,
isoniazid, causing obesity, with PAS (Pol))

(PARAAMINOSALICYLIC ACID, injurious effects,
obesity, with isoniazid (Pol))

(OBESITY, etiology and pathogenesis,
isoniazid with PAS (Pol))

SZASZ; SZENES

The International Foundry Congress at Madrid. Koh lap 93 no.2: Suppl:
Ontode 11 no.2:36-42 F '60.

SZASZ, Andras

A visit to Zsigmond Kisfaludy Strobl. Magy kisipar 6
no.20:6 4 0 '62.

1. Fodrasz, Budapest.

SZASZ, C., student

On a theorem of the mean. Gaz mat fiz 13 no.10:526-529 0 '61.

1. Facultatea de matematica si fizica, Cluj.

(Average)

BOLLOBAS, Bela; MEGYESI, Laszlo; MORICZ, Ferenc; BOROCZKY, Karoly;
MAKKAI, Mihaly; MALYUSZ, Karoly; SIMON, Laszlo; TUSNADY, Gabor;
MAKKAI, Mihaly; SZOKEFALVI-NAGY, Bela; ACZEL, Janos; HOSSZU-MIKLOS;
HALASZ, Gabor; KALMAR, Agota; KATAI, Imre; LOSONGZI, Laszlo;
SZASZ, Domokos

The 1961 Mathematical Contest in Memory of Miklos Schweitzer.
Mat lapok 13 no.1/2:153-171 '62.

1. "Matematikai Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Aczel).

~~SAS,~~ E. SZASZ, E

K

HUNGARY/Optics - Physical Optics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 26038

Author : Pocza, Jenó; Sas, Elemer

Inst : -

Title : "Birefringent Crystal Ball"

Orig Pub : Fiz. szemle, 1958, 8, No 8, 248-249

Abstract : Description of an experiment, demonstrating the difference in focal distances of a sphere made of birefringent substance for the ordinary and extraordinary rays. By placing the sphere in a liquid with a suitably chosen index of refraction, it is possible to realize the following case: the crystalline sphere behaves for the ordinary ray as a gathering lens, and for the extraordinary ray as a scattering lens, or vice versa. -- L. Cher

Card 1/1

- 101 -

SZASZ, E

SAS, E.; IGCZA, J.

Simple experiments for demonstrating the resolving power of optical projective systems. p. 250

FIZIKAI SZEMLE. (Eotvos Lorand Fizikai Tarsulat) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 9, no. 8, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

COUNTRY: : Hungary
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications--Artificial and synthetic fibers. 80494
ABS. JOUR. : RZKHM., No. 22 1959 No.
AUTHOR : SZABO, E.
TITLE : The Production of Chemical Fibers in Hungary
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar Kem Lapja, 14, No 1, 3-4 (1959)
ABSTRACT : The long-range plan for the development of production up to 1987 is presented. S. Kozmafeldi

10450 1/1

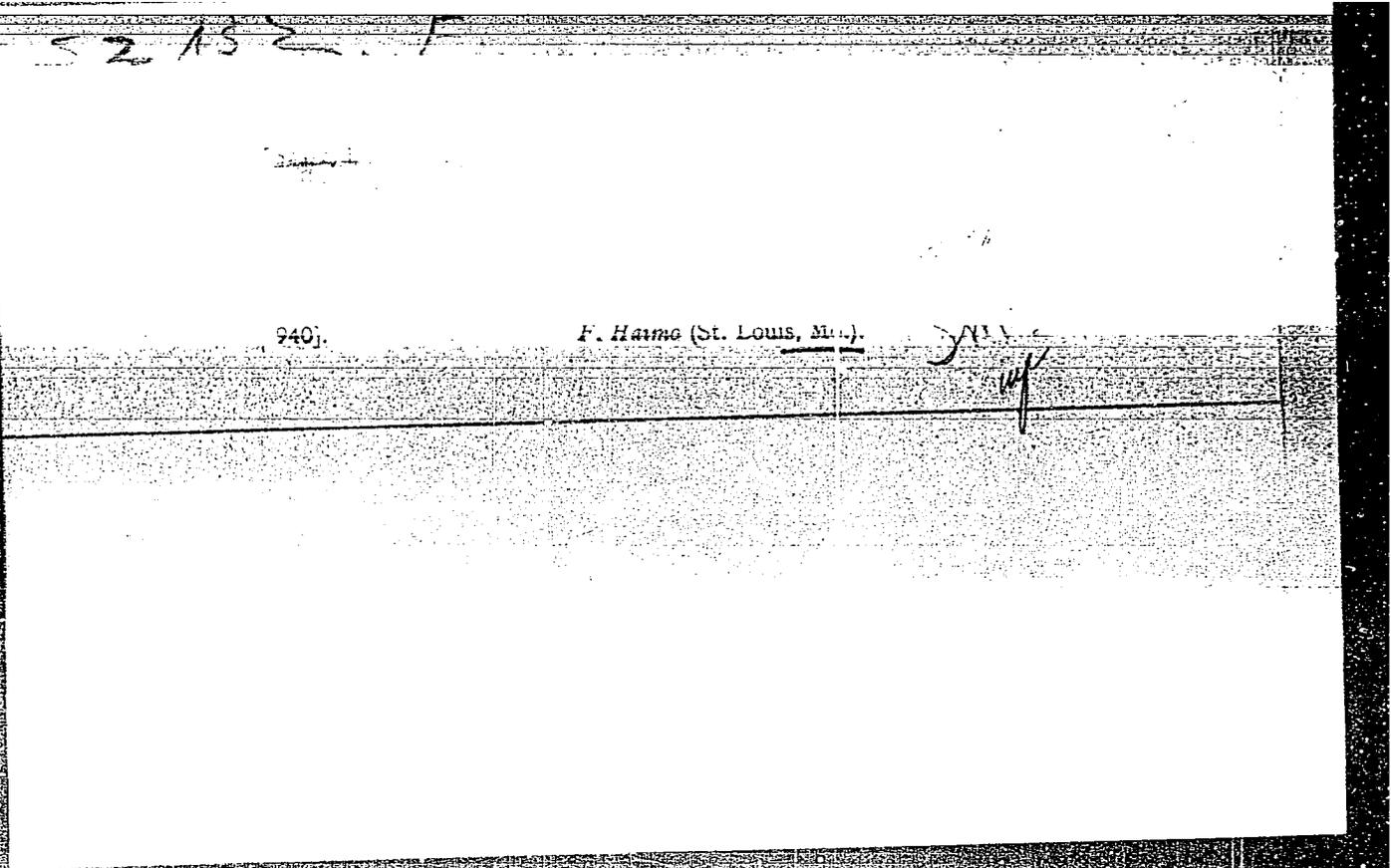
KOZL 3 (1700) 721 726 1011 21 1111

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SZASZ, F.

On groups every cyclic subgroup of which is a power of the group. In English. p.475
Vol. 6, no. 3/4, 1955

so. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956



940

F. Hayme (St. Louis, Mo.)

JM

✓ Szász, Ferenc. Two ring-theoretic problems, Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közl. 6 (1956), 213-218. (Hungarian).
Hungarian version of the papers in Mat. Sb. N.S. 40(82) (1956), 269-272; and Publ. Math. Debrecen 4 (1956), 237-238 [MR 18, 788, 187]. A. Kertész (Debrecen)

2

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1/1

SAS, F

CARD 1/2

PG - 759

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Algebra
 AUTHOR SAS F.
 TITLE On rings each subring of which is a direct summand of the ring.
 PERIODICAL Mat.Sbornik, n.Ser. 40, 269-272 (1956)
 reviewed 5/1957

Let an arbitrary ring R have the property P if every subring S of R is a direct summand of R (in the ring-theoretical sense). Then the following theorem is valid: An arbitrary ring R has the property P then and only then if it is a direct sum of rings with prime order and if in an arbitrary direct decomposition of each of its p -components R_p there is not more than one field K_p .

The proof bases on some lemmas, e.g.:

1. Every subring S of a ring R with the property P has this property too.
2. Every element of a ring R with the property P is algebraic over the ring of integers.
3. The ring R with the property P cannot be of characteristic 0.
4. Every ring R with prime order either is a field or a zero ring.
5. If a finite ring R with the property P has no zero divisors, then it is a prime field K_p .
6. A ring R which is generated by an element a which has an elementary Abelian p -group as additive group and the property P , can be decomposed

SZASZ, F.

SCIENCE

Periodical: IZVESTIIA Vol. 3, no. 1. 1958

SZASZ, F. Infinite rings containing only nontrivial subrings of the finite index. In French. p. 29.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC. Vol. 8, no. 2
February 1959, Unclass.

SZASZ, Ferenc

Rings whose partial rings are strong cyclic right-handed ideals.
In German. Mat kut kozl MTA 5 no.3:287-292 '60. (EEAI 10:8)
(Fields, Algebraic) (Rings(Mathematics))
(Groups, Theory of) (Ideals(Algebra))

SZASZ, Ferenc

Data on the Kertesz radical of operator modulus. Mat kozl MTA 10 no.1:
35-38 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Az Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Matematikai Intezete.
(Numbers, Theory of)
(Fields, Algebraic)

SZASZ, Ferenc (Budapest)

Rings with minimum for right ideals. Mat kozl MTA 11 no.2:135-177
'61.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Matematikai Kutato Intezete, Budapest.

(Fields, Algebraic)

SZASZ, Ferenc

Completely reducible operator moduli. Mat kozl MTA 11 no.4:
417-425 '61.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Matematikai Kutato Intezete.

SZASZ, F. (Budapest)

On the rings with minimum condition for main right ideals. Acta mat
Hung 12 no.3/4:417-439 '61.

1. Vorgelegt von L. Redei.

SZASZ, F. (Budapest)

Rings with pure isomorphic non-trivial finite producible
subrings. Acta math Szeged 22 no.3/4:196-201 '61.

1. Submitted May 26, 1960.

SZASZ, Ferenc

"Introduction to lattice theory" by Gabor Szasz. Reviewed by
Ferenc Szasz. Mat lapok 13 no.1/2:212-214 '62.

SZASZ, Ferenc

Topologic algebras and rings. I. Mat lapok 13 no.3-4:256-278
'62.

SZASZ, F. (Budapest)

Remark about by paper "on groups of which the non-trivial operators are cyclic subgroups of a group." Acta math Szeged 23 no.1/2:64-66 '62.

1. Submitted February 11, 1961.

GLUSKOV, V.M.[Glushkov, V.M.]; SZASZ, Ferenc, a matematikai tudományok kandidátusa [translator]

Abstract theory of automatic machines. Pt. 1. Mat kozl MTA
13 no.3:287-309 '63.

SZUCS, Miklos, dr., a kemiai tudományok kandidátusa; SZASZ Frigyes;
BUNYITAI, Janos, dr.; BANAS Jozsef; ZACHEMSZKY, Ferenc;
GULDEN, Otto; TERNYAK, Beno; BENKOVIC, Jozsef; DIOSZEGHY,
Daniel, prof., dr.; TOTH, Istvan.

Questions of vocational education pertaining to the gas in-
dustry. Energia es atom 17 no.1:7-11 Ja'64.

1. Fovarosi Gazmuvek (for Szucs); 2. Orszagos Koolaj- es
Gazipari Troszt (for Szasz and Bunyitai). 3. Miskolci Ne-
hezipari Muszaki Egyetem (for Dioszeghy). 4. Veszpremi
Vegyipari Muszaki Egyetem (for Toth).

SZASZ, Frigyes, okleveles mernok; SZABO, Gyula; HORVATH, Zoltan;
ZACHEMSKI, Ferenc; ELSZASZ, Rezső; HERTER, Robert; KINCSES,
Rudolf.

Town gas supply and distribution. Energia es atom 17 no.1:
22-27 Ja'64.

1. Orszagos Koolaj- es Gazipari Troszt (for Szasz). 2. Koho-
es Gepipari Miniszterium (for Horvath). 3. Koolaj- es Gazi-
pari Tervezo Vallalat (for Zachemszki and Elszasz). 4. Orszagos
Energiagazdalkodasi Hatosag (for Herter). 5. Epitesugyi Minisz-
terium Muszaki Fejlesztési Focsztalya (for Kincses).

SZASZ, Ferenc, kandidatus

What does democracy mean in managing scientific association?
Musz elet 18 no.19:2 12 S '63.

KISS, Lorant, okleveles gepeszmernek; CSERNAVOLGYI, Laszlo; HAJDU, Istvan;
BENKOVICS, Jozsef; TERNYAK, Beno; SOSKUTI, Andras; TOROK, Mihaly, dr.;
SZASZ Frigyes; GATI, Geza; KOVACS, Lajos; DEHENES, Zoltan; MAGYAROK, Laszlo;
KOVACS, Gyula; AUERSWALD, Janos; SOS, Janos; DIOSZEGHY, Daniel,
prof.

Manufacture and use of gas appliances. Energia es atom 17 no.1:
30-35 Ja'64.

1. Lampagyar (for Kiss).
2. Vegyterv (for Csernavolgyi).
3. Orszagos Koolaj- es Gazipari Troszt (for Hajdu, Szasz, Auerswald).
4. Pecszi Gazszolgaltato Vallalat (for Benkovics).
5. Asvanyolajforgalmi Vallalat (for Ternyak, Soskuti).
6. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Iparterv Musze'ki Osztaly (for Torok).
7. Orszagos Villamosenergia Felugyelet (for Gati).
8. Epitesugyi Miniszterium (for Lajos Kovacs).
9. Gazkeszulekgyarto Vallalat (for Dehenes).
10. Epitestudomayi Intezet (for Gyula Kovacs).

SZASZ, F. (Budapest)

Semi-groups whose finite real partially ordered semi-groups
are principal right-handed ideals. Acta math Szeged 25 no.1/2:
135-138 '64.

1. Submitted July 10, 1963.

SZASZ, Frigyes; NADAS, Andor; GINTL, Jozsef; GOMORI, Geza

Industrial background of the development in the gas industry.
Energia es atom 13 no.3:106-111 Mr '60.

SZAK, Erigyes, okleveles gépészmérnök

General information. Energia es atom 18 no.1:23-32 Ja '51.

1. National Petroleum and Gas Industry Trust, Budapest.

SZASZ, G

SAS, G.

SAS, G. Remarks on Zoltan Sziraki's article "Selection of Equipment Methods and Equipment Materials in Planning and Manufacturing Low- and Medium- Voltage Networks." p. 25.

Vcl. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1956.

VILLAMCSSAG.

TECHNICGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vcl. 5, No. 5, May 1956

SZASZ, G.

SAS, G.

Remarks on the article "The Development of Electric Installation Materials"
by the research engineer, Laszlo Bors; a criticism. p. 92.
(VILLAMOSSAG. Vol. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1956. Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957. Uncl.

BRUCKNER, Viktor, prof., dr. (Budapest); KOVACS, Kalman, dr. (Budapest);
SZASZ, Gabor (Budapest)

Data on the ring splitting of 1-homoarylisquinolines through
exhaustive methylation. Acta chimica Hung 21 no.4:409-415 '59.
(EAI 9:6)

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, L. Eotvos University,
Budapest.
(Aryl groups) (Isoquinoline) (Methylation)

SZASZ, G.

Szász, G. On the solution of some special linear congruences. Publ. Math. Debrecen I, 196-198 (1950).

Let a, b, m, n be positive integers such that $a > b$, $m \equiv n \pmod{a}$ and $(a, m) = (a, n) = 1$. Denote $(a, -b)/m$ by $f(m)$, where x_0 is the least positive solution of $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$. Then $f(m) = f(n)$ and $f(f(m)) = m$. I. Niven.

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 12 No. 7

SMW

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658.681.011

48. Some theoretical and methodical aspects on the problem of reducing the cost of production, by G. Szász. ("Többtermelés" — *Industrial Organization* — Vol. IV, No. 8-9, pp. 68-84, Aug-Sept., 1950).

The reduction in the cost of production makes possible the rise in the difference existing between the increase in production, the selling price of the product and the factory cost. The establishing of independent self-accounting economic units is one of the primary conditions for the reduction of production costs. Based on the principles of independent accounting the enterprise draws up balance sheets according to the double entry system, is financially independent, disposes of its own fixed and circulating funds, and works out its plan independently in

accordance with the directives on production and investment outlined by the *National Planning Office*. The in-plant independent economic units employ different methods in their accounting as that established for the whole plant; the cost accounting for these units are planned and controlled on the basis of technical and economic standards. The proper organization of the plant as well as the precise definition of the various fields of activity are of decisive importance, the same applies to quality control and the breaking down of the plans. Among the methods of planning for the reduction of prime cost a detailed discussion follows on the significance of general methods, the planning blanks, the problems of planning factory cost reduction, the periodic balance sheets to be drawn up during the year, decreasing the circulating funds, and a better utilization of fixed funds.

AS 5 SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SZASZ, G.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 7
July - August, 1953
Algebra

8-10-54
LL

Szasz, G. On the structure of semi-modular lattices of infinite length. Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 14, 239-245 (1952). *math*

Let L be a lattice which is semi-modular, in the sense that x covers $x \wedge y$ implies $x \vee y$ covers y ; finite chain conditions are not assumed. Theorem: The Jordan-Dedekind condition holds in the sense that if there is any finite maximal chain between a and b ($a < b$), then all maximal chains between them are finite and of the same length. If L is semi-modular of infinite length, with 0 and 1 , and if for each $a \neq 1$ there is a finite maximal chain between 0 and a , then no element (except $0, 1$) has a complement. If $0 \in L$ and $a \in L$, then x is called a semi-complement of a if $a \wedge x = 0, x \neq 0$. Theorems: If L is semi-modular of infinite length, with 0 and 1 , the infinite distributive laws hold, and for some $a \neq 1$ there is a finite maximal chain between 0 and a , then a has a semi-complement x such that all maximal chains (if any) between 0 and x are infinite. If L is semi-modular and semi-complemented, with 0 and 1 , and has only a finite number r of points, and each $a \in L$ ($a \neq 0$) contains at least one point, then the length of L does not exceed r .
P. M. Whitman.

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 6
June 1953
General Meteorology

4.6-27

Szasz, Gabor, A szinoptika tanitاسanak kerdese geografiai szempontbol. /The problem of synoptic teaching from the geographic point of view/ Idojaras, 56(5/6):155-156, May/June 1952. ref. DTB--Review of S. P. Khromov's "Sinopticheskaiia meteorologiiia kak geograficheskaiia nauka" published in Vsesoiuznoe Geograficheskoe Obshchestvo, Izvestiia, Vol. 81, No. 5, 1949, p. 523-530. The close relationship between synoptic meteorology and georgraphy is discussed. It is unreasonable to say that geographers are satisfied to deal with climatology only. Climate cannot be properly understood without a knowledge os synoptic phenomena. It is therefore imperative that in addition to climatology, geographers also take up the study of synoptic meteorology. Subject Headings: 1. Geographical climatology 2. Synoptic meteorology 3. Teaching of geography.--G.T.

Szász, G.

2000

Szász, G. On the independence of a postulate system for the distributive lattices. Math. Ann. 124, 291-293 (1952).

Proof of the independence of the usual postulates for distributive lattices. [This has already been proved by R. Croiset, Canadian J. Math. 3, 24-27 (1951); these Rev. 12, 472.] P. M. Whitman (Silver Spring, Md.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol

No. 9

9

Smiley

~~SZASZ, G.~~
SZASZ, G

~~Szasz, G. Generalized complemented and quasicomplemented lattices. Publ. Math. Debrecen 3 (1953), 9-16 (1954).~~

Given elements u, v in a lattice L , $x \in L$ is called a (u, v) -complement of a in L if $a \wedge x \leq u$ and $a \vee x \geq v$; such an x is denoted $a_{(u,v)}$. Then L is called generalized-complemented if every $a \in L$ has a (u, v) -complement for arbitrary $u, v \in L$. This is equivalent to the ordinary definition if L has 0 and 1 . Any relatively complemented lattice is generalized-complemented; the converse holds in modular lattices. In a generalized-complemented modular lattice, if $x \leq a \leq l$, v is any element, and x is a relative complement

Examples are given.

F. M. Wilson.

SZASZ, G.

Mathematical Review:
Vol. 15 No. 2
Feb. 1954
Algebra

Szász, G. Die Unabhängigkeit der Assoziativitätsbedingungen. Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 15, 20-28 (1953).
Let S be any set containing ν elements where ν may be finite or infinite. The author shows that if $\nu > 3$, a multiplication may be defined in S in such a way that the associative law holds for all triples of elements of S except one arbitrarily designated triple. The set of all associativity conditions therefore constitutes an independent set of axioms. If $\nu \leq 3$ this is not so, and independent sets of associativity conditions are given for the cases $\nu = 2$ and $\nu = 3$.
D. C. Murdoch (Vancouver, B. C.).

SZASZ, F.

"Independence of conditions in connection with the associative law with reference to commutative multiplication."

Kozlemenyei, Budapest, Vol 4, No 1, 1954, p. 97

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

SZAST, G.

Notes on dense and semicomplemented lattices. p. 451. Vol 5, no 4, 1955. KOZLEA
MENYEI. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

Szász, G.

Szász, G. Generalization of a theorem of Birkhoff concerning maximal chains of a certain type of lattices.

Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 16 (1955), 89-91; correction, 270.

The author gives the following example of a distributive lattice in which not all maximal chains between 0 and 1 have the same cardinal number. Consider the direct product of the closed intervals, $0 \leq x_1 \leq 1$, x_1 real, and $0 \leq x_2 \leq 1$, x_2 rational; take as the partial ordering: $(x_1, x_2) \geq (y_1, y_2)$ if and only if $x_1 \geq y_1$ and $x_2 \geq y_2$; finally, identify all the elements $(x_1, 1)$. This identification does not come from a congruence relation, so that the stated proof is incorrect. (The author writes that a corrected proof will appear soon in the same journal.)

S. Gorn (Philadelphia, Pa.).

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SZASZ, G

Szasz, G. On weakly complemented lattices. *Math. Szeged* 16, 122-126 (1955). I-F/W
A weakly complemented lattice [Aronkin, Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 90, 495-486 (1953); MR 15, 193] is $(\frac{1}{2})$

PAID HEREIN WITH MONEY, WHICH CANNOT BE REASSED FOR OTHER PURPOSES